



United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

JOHN R. MOHLER, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SEPTEMBER, 1919.

[This publication is issued monthly for the dissemination of information, instructions, rulings, etc., concerning the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Free distribution is limited to persons in the service of the bureau, establishments at which the Federal meat inspection is conducted, public officers whose duties make it desirable for them to have such information, and journals especially concerned. Others desiring copies may obtain them from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a year. A supply will be sent to each official in charge of a station or branch of the bureau service, who should promptly distribute copies to members of his force. A file should be kept at each station for reference.]

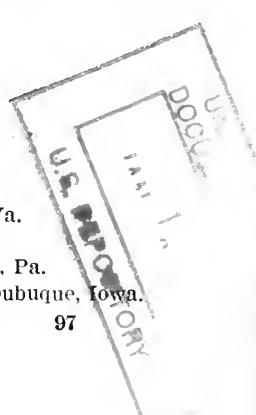
CONTENTS.

| Page. | | Page. |
|-------|---|---|
| 97 | Changes in directory----- | Results of prosecutions for violations of laws----- |
| 98 | Notices regarding meat inspection----- | "Better sires—better stock" campaign----- |
| | Export certificates for boraxed meats----- | Amendment to civil-service rules granting preferential rights to soldiers, sailors, marines, etc----- |
| | Branding horse carcasses and parts----- | Cooperation with Federal Board for Vocational Education in the training of disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines----- |
| | Animals slaughtered under Federal meat inspection, August, 1919----- | Franking privilege on return cards or envelopes limited----- |
| | Imports of food animals and of meats and meat food products----- | Publications in September----- |
| | Inspection and testing of animals for Canada----- | Organization of the Bureau of Animal Industry----- |
| | Quantities of simultaneous hog-cholera virus and antihog-cholera serum collected----- | |
| | Permitted dips for cattle----- | |
| | Status of tick eradication in various States, August, 1919----- | |
| 101 | | |

CHANGES IN DIRECTORY.

Meat Inspection Inaugurated.

- 217. Noah Siegel, 3804-3806 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
- 20-X. Wilson & Co. (Inc.), and Wilson & Co., North Fork, W. Va.
- 1-EE. Morris & Co., 734 Terminal Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 852. Bernard S. Pineus, 222 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
- *684. Corn Belt Packing Co., Thirty-second and Jackson Streets, Dubuque, Iowa.



Meat Inspection Withdrawn.

242. Independent Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
2-SS. Armour & Co., Pawtucket, R. I.

Meat Inspection Temporarily Suspended.

*1003. Interstate Vaccine Co., Kansas City, Kans.

Meat Inspection Reinaugurated Following Suspension.

201. Henry Strecker, 2066 East Tioga Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
356. Deerfoot Farm Co., Southboro, Mass.
627. D. M. Bodine, 32 South Stockton Street, Trenton, N. J.
115. Jacob Lusch, 119 Filmore Street, Riverside, N. J.
*188. Clement E. Allen (Inc.), Media, Pa.

Changes in Names of Official Establishments.

169-A. Roberts & Oake of Iowa (Inc.), Marshalltown, Iowa, instead of Roberts & Oake.
624. Baltimore Lard Compound Co., 2527-2529 Frederick Avenue, Baltimore, Md., instead of Chas. H. Brunier.
*131. The Federal Packing Co., 3207 West Sixty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio, instead of The Bresler Co.
*173-A. Hammond Standish & Co., Toledo, Ohio, instead of The Zehner Bros. Packing Co. (Establishment number also changed from 513 to *173-A.)
537. Oscar Mayer & Co. (Inc.), 1241-1253 Sedgwick Street, Chicago, Ill., instead of Oscar F. Mayer & Brother.

Stations Added.

North Fork, W. Va., meat inspection, Mr. Wm. P. Collier, care Wilson & Co. (Inc.)
Southboro, Mass., meat inspection (substation of Boston, Mass.),
Riverside, N. J., meat inspection (substation of Philadelphia, Pa.).
Media, Pa., meat inspection (substation of Philadelphia, Pa.).

Changes of Officials in Charge.

Butte, Mont., Dr. Albert E. Evans, instead of Dr. W. R. Richards.
Athens, Ga., Dr. Herman V. Persells, instead of Dr. E. L. Brashier.
Green Bay, Wis., Mr. Willis A. Palmer, instead of Mr. Troy H. Baker.

Note.

Inspection extended at Establishment 20-C, Wilson & Co. (Inc.), Chicago, to include the Mississippi Packing Co.; and at Establishment 75-A, Indian Packing Co., Providence, R. I., to include the Indian Packing Corporation.

NOTICES REGARDING MEAT INSPECTION.**REPORTING CARCASSES AND PARTS.**

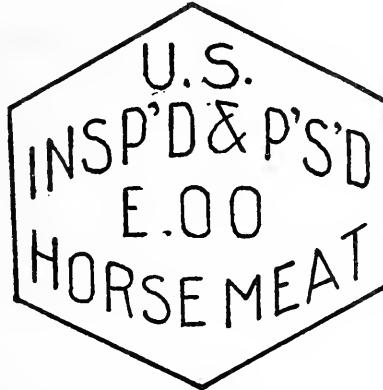
For the purpose of uniformity in reporting on M. I. Form 112-D, inspectors are directed to observe the following: When the head of a hog showing slight tuberculous lesions is passed for sterilization and the carcass passed without restriction, the head is counted a separate part and should be so reported. When the entire carcass is passed for sterilization, the head and body should be reported as one carcass. When a carcass is passed without restriction, or for sterilization, and the head is condemned, the head should be counted a separate part and reported as such.

EXPORT CERTIFICATES FOR BORAXED MEATS.

Referring to notice in Service and Regulatory Announcements for January, 1918, page 3, under the caption "Meats Packed in Borax," hereafter export stamps and certificates may be issued for boraxed meats intended for storage at unofficial establishments at the time such meats leave official establishments.

BRANDING HORSE CARCASSES AND PARTS.

Pursuant to the act of Congress entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920," approved July 24, 1919 (Public No. 22), and amendment 9 to B. A. I. Order 211, providing for the inspection of horse meat, the bureau furnishes distinctive six-sided metal brands bearing the abbreviated inspection legend, the words "Horse Meat," and the establishment number preceded by the letter "E," for use in branding horse carcasses and parts. In view of the law which requires that horse meat shall be conspicuously marked, it is proposed to use in connection with these brands green ink to correspond to the green labels and export certificates for horse meat. A facsimile of the horse-meat brand is shown herewith.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION,
AUGUST, 1919.

| Station. | Cattle. | Calves. | Sheep. | Goats. | Swine. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|------------|
| Chicago..... | 174,566 | 35,711 | 350,238 | 1,008 | 351,965 |
| Fort Worth..... | 49,678 | 39,924 | 9,435 | 230 | 11,448 |
| Kansas City..... | 128,998 | 40,206 | 102,648 | 2,743 | 157,283 |
| National Stock Yards..... | 58,276 | 17,760 | 73,437 | 743 | 82,587 |
| Omaha..... | 82,518 | 10,413 | 171,491 | 3 | 120,878 |
| St. Louis..... | 17,956 | 3,721 | 9,212 | | 56,891 |
| Sioux City..... | 19,762 | 2,552 | 18,954 | | 75,812 |
| South St. Joseph..... | 39,840 | 9,258 | 52,006 | | 93,262 |
| All other establishments..... | 286,815 | 159,224 | 446,462 | 478 | 999,287 |
| Total: August, 1919..... | 858,409 | 318,769 | 1,233,883 | 5,205 | 1,949,413 |
| August, 1918..... | 987,237 | 273,597 | 936,683 | 13,207 | 2,283,083 |
| 8 months ended August, 1919..... | 6,161,317 | 2,620,539 | 7,523,565 | 42,945 | 29,068,145 |
| 8 months ended August, 1918..... | 7,041,888 | 2,312,296 | 5,986,805 | 70,547 | 26,274,142 |

IMPORTS OF FOOD ANIMALS AND OF MEATS AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS.

The statements following show the imports of food animals and of meats and meat food products inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry during August, 1919, with figures for other periods for comparison.

Imports of food animals.

| Country of export. | Cattle. | Swine. | Sheep. | Goats. |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mexico..... | 4,220 | | 24 | 1,176 |
| Canada..... | 62,189 | 807 | 17,121 | 1 |
| Great Britain..... | | 4 | 453 | |
| Total: August, 1919..... | 66,409 | 811 | 17,598 | 1,177 |
| August, 1918..... | 38,595 | 809 | 5,602 | 3,203 |
| 8 months ended August, 1919..... | 292,272 | 18,454 | 61,337 | 4,258 |
| 8 months ended August, 1918..... | 170,497 | 1,883 | 41,485 | 25,202 |

Imports of meats and meat food products.

| Country of export. | Fresh and refrigerated. | | Canned and cured. | Other products. | Total weight. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Beef. | Other. | | | |
| Argentina..... | Pounds, 332,590 | Pounds, 1,892,841 | Pounds, 143,868 | Pounds, 112,885 | Pounds, 2,482,184 |
| Australia..... | | 20,435 | | 80,159 | 100,594 |
| Canada..... | 1,928,973 | 663,990 | 108,611 | 14,588 | 2,716,162 |
| Other countries..... | 535,334 | 196,379 | 8,938 | 156,264 | 896,915 |
| Total: August, 1919..... | 2,796,897 | 2,773,645 | 261,417 | 363,896 | 6,195,555 |
| August, 1918..... | 1,415,825 | 53,802 | 13,573,281 | 678,791 | 15,721,699 |
| 8 months ended August, 1919..... | 22,267,678 | 12,666,111 | 30,805,945 | 5,877,127 | 71,316,861 |
| 8 months ended August, 1918..... | 6,138,861 | 1,788,825 | 34,530,341 | 5,023,974 | 47,482,001 |

Condemned in August, 1919: Beef, 2,872 pounds; pork, 722 pounds; total, 3,594 pounds.
Refused entry: Pork, 800 pounds.

INSPECTION AND TESTING OF ANIMALS FOR CANADA.

The following changes have been made in the list of practicing veterinarians registered by the bureau and authorized to inspect and test with mallein horses, mules, and asses intended for export to Canada:

Name Added to List.

Dr. G. A. Ottinger, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Change in Address of Registered Practicing Veterinarian.

Dr. E. A. Lang, from Watertown, N. Dak., to South St. Paul, Minn.

QUANTITIES OF SIMULTANEOUS HOG-CHOLERA VIRUS AND ANTI-HOG-CHOLERA SERUM COLLECTED.

The following table shows the quantities of simultaneous hog-cholera virus and anti-hog-cholera serum collected by licensed establishments for the months of July and August of each year from 1916 to 1919, inclusive. These figures include virus and serum destroyed at the time of bleeding and therefore are slightly in excess of the quantities manufactured. They also include phenol solution added as a preservative.

Quantities of simultaneous hog-cholera virus and anti-hog-cholera serum collected in July and August, 1916 to 1919, inclusive.

| Month. | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>Hog-cholera virus.</i> | <i>c. c.</i> | <i>c. c.</i> | <i>c. c.</i> | <i>c. c.</i> |
| July..... | 1,082,515 | 1,262,900 | 2,259,722 | 2,485,609 |
| August..... | 1,080,951 | 1,059,883 | 2,263,768 | 2,941,392 |
| <i>Anti-hog-cholera serum.</i> | | | | |
| July..... | 29,449,760 | 31,148,583 | 45,575,345 | 78,984,183 |
| August..... | 34,127,576 | 33,121,087 | 53,846,565 | 65,219,341 |

PERMITTED DIPS FOR CATTLE.

"Hemingway's Alliance Brand Arsenical Cattle Dip No. 2," manufactured by Hemingway & Co. (Inc.), Boundbrook, N. J., is permitted by the department in the official dipping of cattle for ticks. The dilution for dipping cattle for interstate movement is 1 gallon of dip to not more than 127 gallons of water. This will yield a solution containing not less than 0.22 per cent actual arsenious oxid.

Permission has been granted to the Martin-Senour Co., 2514 Quarry Street, Chicago, Ill., for the distribution of "Kiltik D" under the trade name of "Martin-Senour Dip" for use in the official dipping of cattle for ticks. This dip is manufactured by the Sherwin-Williams Co., Chicago, Ill. The dilution for dipping cattle for interstate movement is 1 gallon of dip to not more than 127 gallons of water. This will yield a solution containing not less than 0.22 per cent actual arsenious oxid.

STATUS OF TICK ERADICATION IN VARIOUS STATES, AUGUST, 1919.

| State. | Dipped during month. | | Amount of infection. | | Square miles being worked. | B. A. I. inspectors. | State inspectors. | County inspectors. | Vats available. |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Herds. | Cattle. | Herds. | Cattle. | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 210,512 | 1,016,197 | 1,727 | 5,328 | 48,252 | 30 | 42 | 413 | 7,985 |
| Arkansas..... | 101,438 | 609,748 | 8,810 | 45,270 | 34,457 | 48 | 237 | 44 | 3,895 |
| Florida..... | 13,696 | 225,507 | 3,074 | 140,923 | 50,032 | 14 | 42 | 27 | 1,391 |
| Georgia..... | 66,215 | 482,110 | 1,137 | 5,111 | 33,661 | 29 | 25 | 104 | 2,577 |
| Louisiana..... | 131,328 | 1,245,767 | 2,230 | 16,101 | 45,187 | 34 | 31 | 374 | 4,588 |
| Mississippi..... | 26,821 | 245,572 | 333 | 2,736 | 34,134 | 21 | 11 | 118 | 5,600 |
| North Carolina..... | 2,288 | 7,355 | 160 | 540 | 10,108 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 349 |
| Oklahoma..... | 53,726 | 509,029 | 2,496 | 30,470 | 18,874 | 22 | 26 | 119 | 1,150 |
| South Carolina..... | 24,699 | 148,072 | 770 | 2,272 | 16,340 | 70 | 19 | ----- | 830 |
| Texas (Fort Worth)..... | 127,554 | 1,476,247 | 33,542 | 285,192 | 67,217 | 37 | 34 | 448 | 4,769 |
| Texas (Houston)..... | 27,010 | 553,496 | 9,463 | 114,132 | 37,303 | 16 | 2 | 91 | 1,277 |
| Total..... | 785,197 | 6,489,100 | 63,742 | 648,075 | 395,565 | 330 | 484 | 1,750 | 34,411 |

RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF LAWS.

Penalties have been imposed in prosecutions for violations of regulatory laws, as reported to the bureau, as follows:

Live-Stock Quarantine Laws.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. (2 cases), \$200 fines and \$37.05 costs.

Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis (5 cases), \$500 fines and \$68.71 costs.

Mobile & Ohio Railway Co., \$100 fine and \$17.67 costs.
Wabash Railway Co., \$100 fine and \$14.15 costs.
Illinois Central Railroad Co., \$100 fine and \$13.70 costs.
Missouri Pacific Railway System (2 cases), \$200 fines and \$47.49 costs.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co., \$100 fine and \$17.85 costs.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway (29 cases), \$2,900 fines and \$370.44 costs.
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Co, \$100 fine and \$17.15 costs.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., \$100 fine and \$17.63 costs.
Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., \$100 fine and \$6.75 costs.
Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Co. (6 cases), \$600 fines and \$113.20 costs.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. (2 cases), \$200 fines and \$34.10 costs.
Norfolk Southern Railroad Co. (4 cases), \$200 fines.
Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway Co., \$150 fine and \$5.75 costs.

Twenty-Eight-Hour Law.

Illinois Central Railroad Co. (10 cases), \$700 fines and \$26.85 costs.
Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. (24 cases), \$2,300 fines and \$37.60 costs.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway (3 cases), \$300 fines and \$27.10 costs.
Missouri Pacific Railroad Corporation in Illinois (2 cases), \$200 fines and \$27.20 costs.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., \$100 fine and \$13.55 costs.
Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., \$100 fine and \$18.25 costs.
Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Co. (10 cases), \$1,000 fines and \$43.67 costs.
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Co., \$100 fine and \$20.20 costs.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. (18 cases), \$1,700 fines and \$64.25 costs.
Pennsylvania Railroad Co., (5 cases), \$500 fines and \$69.05 costs.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co., \$100 fine and \$17.56 costs.
Kansas City Southern Railway Co., \$100 fine and \$13.55 costs.
Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co., \$200 fine and \$18.40 costs.
Mobile & Ohio Railway Co., \$100 fine and \$17.46 costs.
Central of Georgia Railway Co., \$100 fine and \$28.83 costs.
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. (2 cases), \$200 fines and \$29.90 costs.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., \$100 fine.

“BETTER Sires—BETTER STOCK” CAMPAIGN.

The department announces a Nation-wide effort to improve live stock by encouraging the use of purebred sires for the principal classes of domestic animals. Under the slogan, “Better Sires—Better Stock,” the campaign becomes effective October 1, 1919, and the Bureau of Animal Industry will take an active part. It is desirable that bureau employees be familiar with the plan of the campaign and be sufficiently informed to give accurate information concerning it. Full particulars are contained in a small booklet entitled “Better Sires—Better Stock.” A copy has been sent to each bureau station, and additional copies may be obtained on request.

AMENDMENT TO CIVIL-SERVICE RULES GRANTING PREFERENTIAL RIGHTS TO SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, ETC.

The urgent deficiency act approved July 11, 1919, provides "that hereafter in making appointments to clerical and other positions in the executive branch of the Government in the District of Columbia or elsewhere preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and widows of such, and to the wives of injured soldiers, sailors, and marines who themselves are not qualified, but whose wives are qualified, to hold such position." This supersedes section 1754, Revised Statutes, which gave preference only to those discharged for disability of service origin.

In conformity with the new provision of law the civil-service rules have been amended by an Executive order issued August 18, 1919, so as to cite the urgent deficiency act in lieu of the earlier law.

Section 5 of Rule V is amended to read as follows: "The commission may, with the approval of the proper appointing officer, change by regulation the existing age limits for entrance to the examinations under these rules; but persons preferred under the urgent deficiency act of July 11, 1919, may be examined without regard to age."

Section 2 of Rule VI is amended to read as follows: "All competitors rated at 70 or more shall be eligible for appointment, and their names shall be placed on the proper register according to their ratings; but the names of persons preferred under the urgent deficiency act of July 11, 1919, rated at 65 or more, shall be placed above all others."

COOPERATION WITH FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE TRAINING OF DISABLED SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES.

The following is an abstract of a memorandum prepared by the Federal Board for Vocational Education after consultation with representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, and the Civil Service Commission. The scheme outlined therein meets with the full approval of this department, and all bureaus, divisions, and offices are authorized and directed by the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the Federal board to the fullest possible extent in the plan for training disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines.

The Federal Civil Service regulations have been amended by an Executive order of the President. The regulations, as amended, place upon the Federal Board for Vocational Education the responsibility of testing, training, and certifying to the United States Civil Service Commission disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines who desire to enter civil-service employment. Arrangements for meeting this changed situation have been worked out by representatives of the Federal Board and the United States Civil Service Commission and stated in a publication of the Federal Board designated as C. L. H. 55. Copies of this circular letter can be obtained by addressing the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

The amended regulations permit the Civil Service Commission to exempt a disabled soldier, sailor, or marine from the physical requirements, providing he has been tested or trained and certified by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The Executive order also permits the Federal Board to utilize Government facilities and services of Federal officers and employees in the execution of this provision.

You are permitted and authorized to arrange with agents of the Federal Board to try out disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines by a practical test on the job to determine if the disabled man has the physical ability to perform the work required. If the test indicates that the man can qualify physically, you are authorized to arrange with the Federal Board to train the man "on the

job" for the work he is to perform, providing this kind of training, in the opinion of the Federal Board, is desirable and feasible and, in your opinion, is not seriously detrimental to the public service. If such training is deemed to be seriously detrimental to the public service, a detailed report giving the reasons for this decision should be made to the Federal Board, which may submit this report to the department concerned for conference as to the final disposal of the case. Most cases after a try-out for physical ability will be trained in established institutions offering suitable courses. Probably not a very large number of cases will need to be tried out by a practical test of physical ability. This question can usually be determined through the joint action of the Federal Board and the United States Civil Service Commission.

This is simply and solely a "try-out" and "training" proposal of the Federal Board and does not imply that the person being tried out for physical ability or trained to perform the detailed work of a position will be placed in the specific position in which he is tried out or trained, but in a like position elsewhere by regular methods under the amended civil-service regulations and Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

Men being tried out or trained as set forth herein will receive no remuneration from the Government other than the stipulated sums paid by the Federal Board under the provisions of the amended Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

Any arrangements entered into for placement training should be submitted to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., through the Federal Board district office. Before any further action is taken, the Federal Board, through a designated representative, will confer with the person delegated by the department concerned to represent it in these matters. If the agreement receives the joint approval of the department representative and the Federal Board, the placement training can begin under the agreement.

No further formal arrangements will be required to test or "try out" a man's physical ability to do the work of a specified job. This can be done by mutual agreement between the local representatives of the Federal Board and the Government agency concerned. "Test" and "try-out" cases need to be referred to Washington only when it is impossible for local representatives to agree or when the test is likely to be prolonged so that it amounts in reality to placement training.

A list of district vocational offices follows:

DISTRICT VOCATIONAL OFFICES.

| Districts and officers. | Addresses. | States. |
|---|---|---|
| <i>District No. 1.</i> | | |
| F. T. A. McLeod..... | Boston, Mass., 1201 Little Building, 60 Boylston Street. | Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island. |
| Branch office..... | Portland, Me., 524-526 Masonic Building. | |
| <i>District No. 2.</i> | | |
| A. W. Griffin..... | New York, N. Y., 469 Fifth Avenue. | Connecticut, New York, New Jersey. |
| <i>District No. 3.</i> | | |
| Uel W. Lamkin..... | Philadelphia, Pa., 1211 Chestnut Street. | Pennsylvania, Delaware. |
| Branch office..... | Pittsburgh, Pa., 491 Union Arcade Building. | |
| <i>District No. 4.</i> | | |
| W. H. Magee..... | Baltimore, Md., 660 Lexington Building. | District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia. |
| Branch offices: Willis W. Grant..... | Norfolk, Va., 400 Flatiron Building. | |
| L. C. Cummings..... | Baltimore, Md., 411 Park Bank Building, 104 Lexington Street. | |

DISTRICT VOCATIONAL OFFICES—Continued.

| Districts and officers. | Addresses. | States. |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| <i>District No. 5.</i> | | |
| C. G. Schultz..... | Atlanta, Ga., 823 Forsyth Building. | North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida. |
| <i>District No. 6.</i> | | |
| James I. Sibley..... | New Orleans, La., 412-432 Maison Blanche Annex. | Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi. |
| <i>District No. 7.</i> | | |
| W. F. Shaw..... | Cincinnati, Ohio, 1212-1214 Mercantile Library Building. | Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana. |
| Branch office, C. A. Preston. | Cleveland, Ohio, Home Service Section, A. R. C. Park Building. | |
| <i>District No. 8.</i> | | |
| Charles W. Sylvester..... | Chicago, Ill., 814 Consumers Building. | Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin. |
| Branch office..... | Detroit, Mich., 807 Owen Building. | |
| <i>District No. 9.</i> | | |
| C. E. Partch..... | St. Louis, Mo., 815-824 Chemical Building. | Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas. |
| Branch office, B. M. Stigall. | Kansas City, Mo., Divisional Vocational Office No. 9. | |
| <i>District No. 10.</i> | | |
| Harry W. Jones..... | Minneapolis, Minn., 742 Metropolitan Bank Building. | Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana. |
| <i>District No. 11.</i> | | |
| H. Allen Nye..... | Denver, Colo., 400 Mercantile Building. | Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah. |
| <i>District No. 12.</i> | | |
| R. T. Fisher..... | San Francisco, Calif., 997 Monadnock Building. | California, Nevada, Arizona. |
| <i>District No. 13.</i> | | |
| C. H. Anderson..... | Seattle, Wash., 539 Central Building. | Idaho, Oregon, Washington. |
| <i>District No. 14.</i> | | |
| W. F. Doughty | Dallas, Tex., 810 Western Indemnity Building. | Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma. |

FRANKING PRIVILEGE ON RETURN CARDS OR ENVELOPES
LIMITED.

The Post Office Department has called attention to the misuse of penalty return cards inclosed with a circular containing the following statement: "By signing your name and address and mailing the inclosed postal card, which requires no stamp, you can obtain any or all of the publications named below."

The law relative to the penalty privilege, embodied in section 496, Postal Laws and Regulations, provides that—

"Any department or officer authorized to use the penalty envelopes may inclose them with return address to any person or persons from or through whom official information is desired, the same to be used only to cover such official information and indorsements relating thereto."

The Post Office Department points out that this provision is applicable only in cases where person are requested to furnish "official information" desired by a department or officer of the Government, and does not contemplate that penalty envelopes or cards shall be furnished to enable persons to mail free of postage requests for publications which the persons may desire. "Such requests," the Post Office Department adds, "do not constitute 'official information' within the meaning of the statute quoted, but clearly relate to the personal business of the individuals making the requests. The requests are, consequently, properly chargeable with postage, and it would seem that the persons sufficiently interested in any publications which a department or officer of the Government may have to distribute should be willing to pay postage on requests therefor."

It is suggested by the Post Office Department that if, for any reason, it may be deemed desirable to furnish post cards with reply address for the convenience of the public in ordering governmental publications, this may be done, provided the penalty indicia be omitted and in lieu thereof the words "Place postage stamp here" or some similar inscription be printed in the upper right corner of the address side of the cards in the space where it is customary to affix stamps in payment of postage.

All officers and employees of the bureau will be governed accordingly.

PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

[The bureau keeps no general mailing list for sending publications to individual employees. When a new publication is issued one or more copies are usually sent to each officer in charge of a station. If additional copies are desired for distribution to members of the force or for other use they will be sent on request if possible. Individual employees who wish to obtain any of the publications listed here should apply first to the local officer in charge. If he has no extra copies, application may then be made to the Washington office.

Department Circular 53. Milk and Cream Contests. By Ernest Kelly and George B. Taylor, Dairy Division. Pp. 24, figs. 6.

Department Circular 54. Tuberculosis Eradication Under the Accredited-Herd Plan. Herd List No. 2. List of Herds Officially Accredited as Free from Tuberculosis and of Herds that Have Passed Successfully One Test with a View to Certification. (Revised to April 1, 1919.) Pp. 96.

B. A. I. Order 265. Regulations Governing the Preparation, Sale, Barter, Exchange, Shipment, and Importation of Viruses, Serums, Toxins, and Analogous Products Intended for Use in the Treatment of Domestic Animals. Effective September 1, 1919. Pp. 34.

B. A. I. Order 268. Special Order Providing for Shipment of Cattle of the Nonquarantined Area for Exhibition at Certain Fairs Held in the Quarantined Area. In effect October 27 to November 29, 1919. Pp. 2.

Amendment 10 to B. A. I. Order 211. Amendment to Regulation 24, Governing the Meat Inspection of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Effective August 9, 1919. P. 1.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Chief: JOHN R. MOHLER.

Assistant Chief: B. H. RAWL.

Chief Clerk: CHARLES C. CARROLL.

Editor: D. S. BURCH.

Animal Husbandry Division: GEORGE M. ROMMEL, chief.

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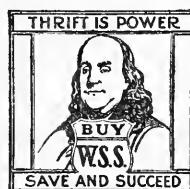
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THEODORE ROOSEVELT SAID:

"It is not often that a man can make opportunities for himself. But he can put himself in such a shape that when or if the opportunities come he is ready to take advantage of them."

BUY W. S. S. AND BE READY.



SHARING IN GOVERNMENT IS GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

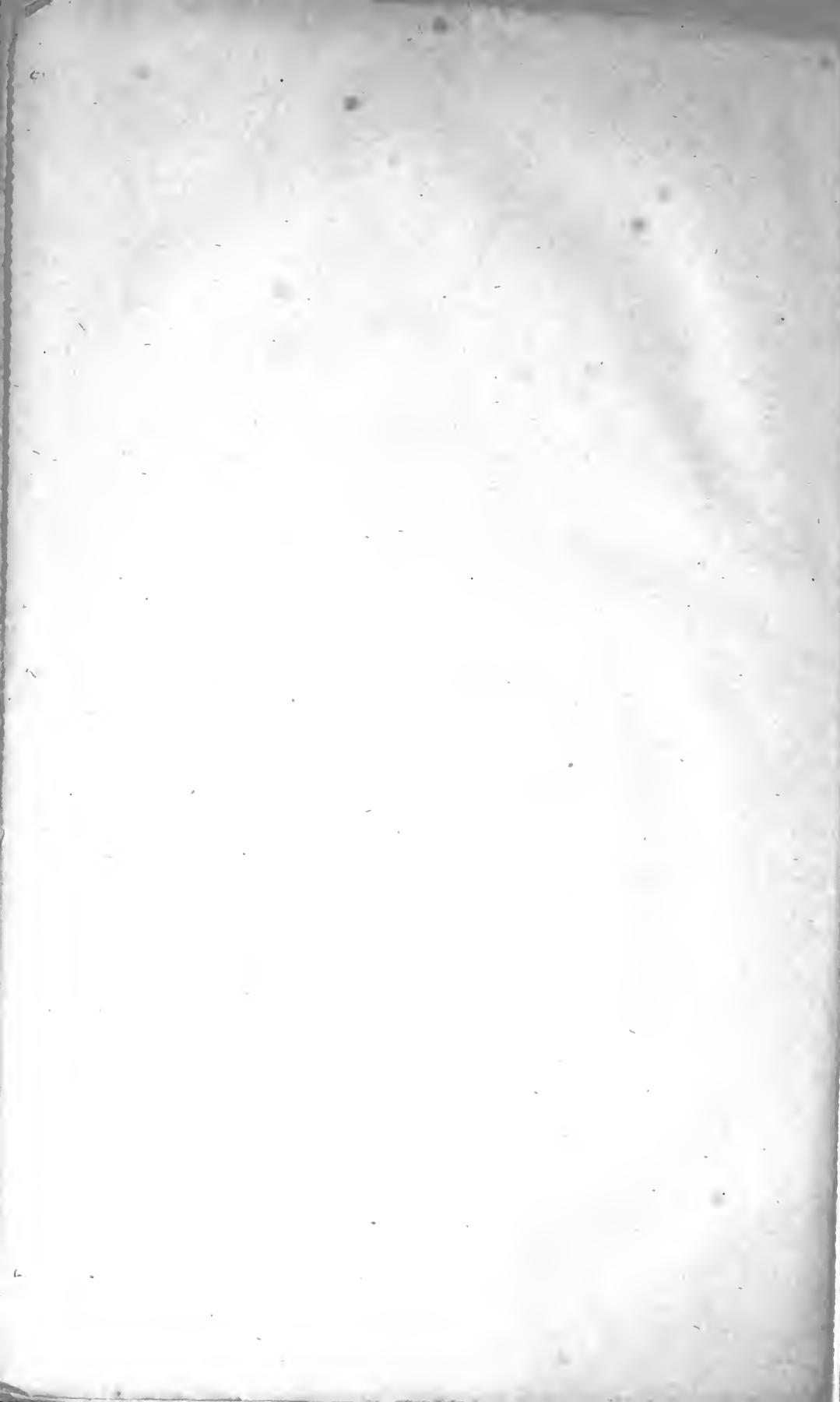
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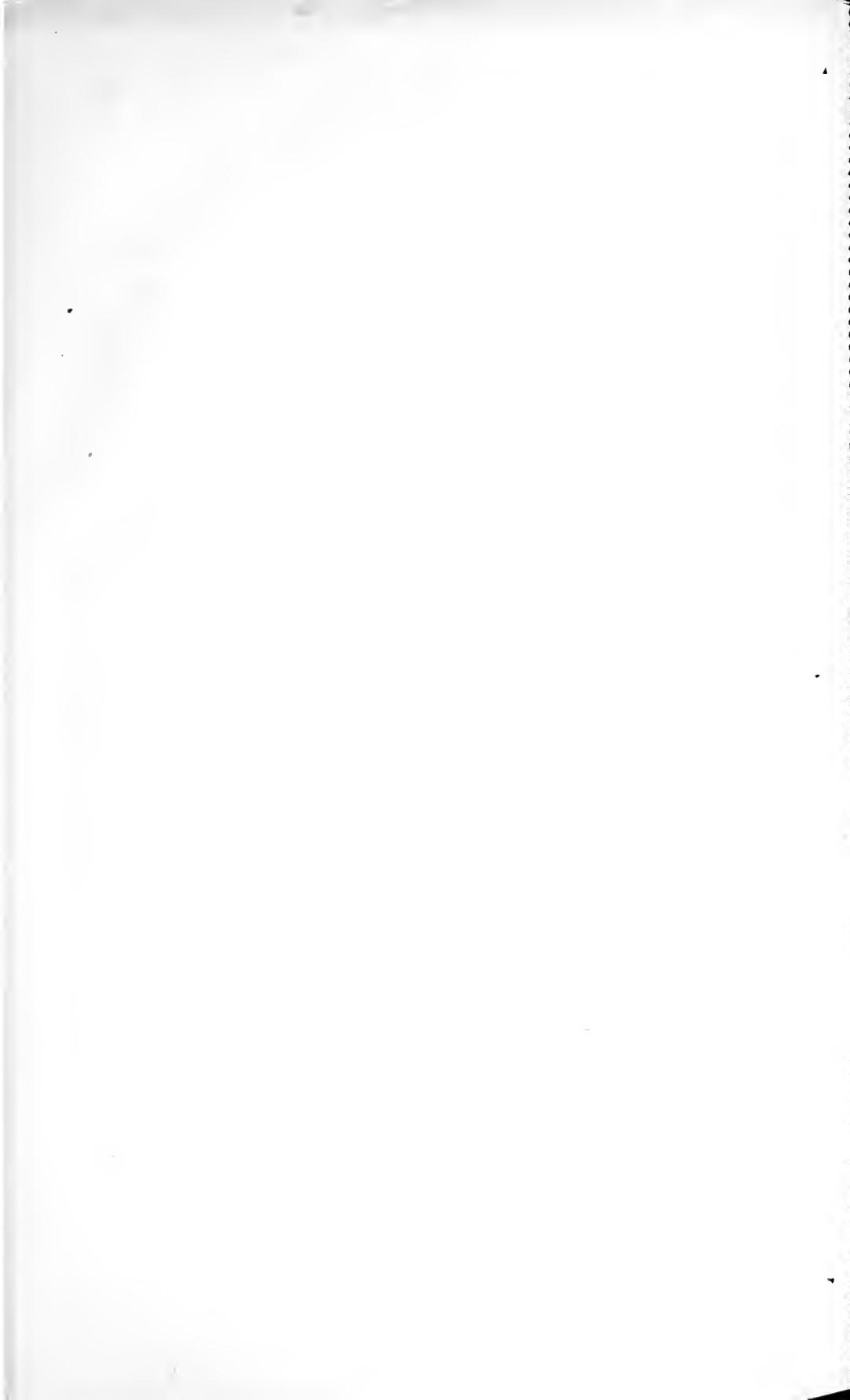
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